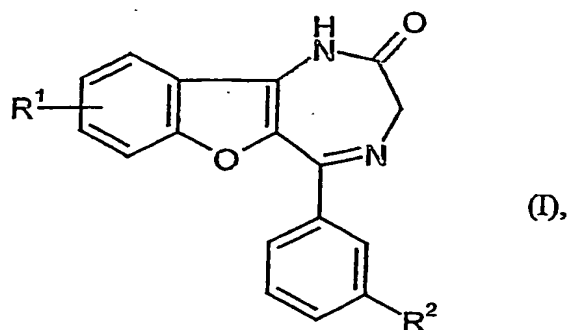


Claims

1. A compound of the formula (I)



5 in which

R^1 is halogen

and

10

R^2 is hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano or a group of the formula $-C(O)-OR^3$, $-C(O)-NR^4R^5$, $-SO_2-OR^3$ or $-SO_2-NR^4R^5$, in which

15

R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are independently of one another hydrogen or (C_1-C_6) -alkyl,

or

R^1 is hydrogen

20

and

R^2 is halogen, nitro, cyano or a group of the formula $-C(O)-OR^3$, $-C(O)-NR^4R^5$, $-SO_2-OR^3$ or $-SO_2-NR^4R^5$, in which

25

R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are independently of one another hydrogen or (C_1-C_6) -alkyl,

and the salts, solvates and solvates of the salts thereof.

2. A compound of the formula (I) as claimed in Claim 1, in which

5

R^1 is chlorine or bromine

and

10

R^2 hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, nitro, cyano or a group of the formula $-C(O)-OR^3$ or $-C(O)-NR^4R^5$, in which

R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are independently of one another hydrogen or (C_1-C_4) -alkyl,

15

or

R^1 is hydrogen

20

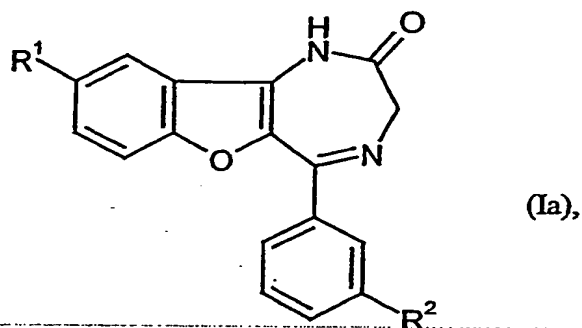
and

R^2 is chlorine, bromine, nitro, cyano or a group of the formula $-C(O)-OR^3$ or $-C(O)-NR^4R^5$, in which

25

R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are independently of one another hydrogen or (C_1-C_4) -alkyl.

3. A compound of the formula (Ia)



in which

5 R^1 is chlorine or bromine

and

10 R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, nitro or cyano,

or

R^1 is hydrogen

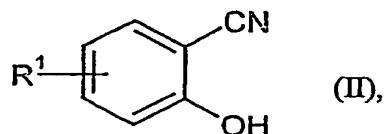
15 and

R^2 is chlorine, bromine, nitro or cyano,

and the salts, solvates and solvates of the salts thereof.

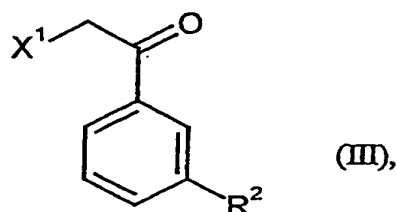
20

4. A process for preparing compounds of the formula (I) or (Ia) as defined in Claims 1 to 3, characterized in that compounds of the formula (II)



in which R^1 has the meanings indicated above,

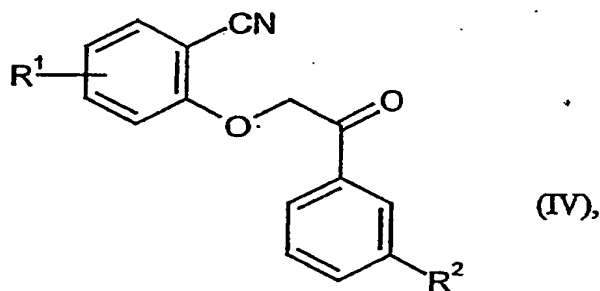
are reacted in an inert solvent in the presence of a base with a compound of the formula (III)



in which R^2 has the meanings indicated above, and

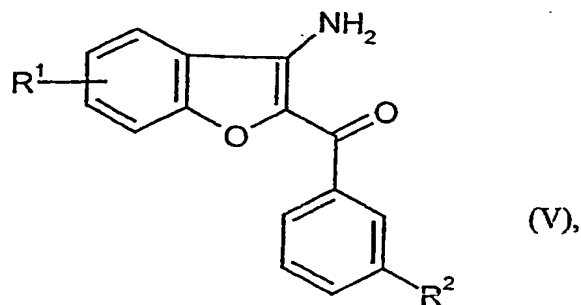
X^1 is a suitable leaving group such as, for example, chlorine, bromine or iodine,

initially to give compounds of the formula (IV)



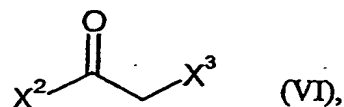
in which R^1 and R^2 have the meanings indicated above,

the latter are then cyclized, with intermediate isolation or in a one-pot reaction, in the presence of a base to compounds of the formula (V)



in which R^1 and R^2 have the meanings indicated above,

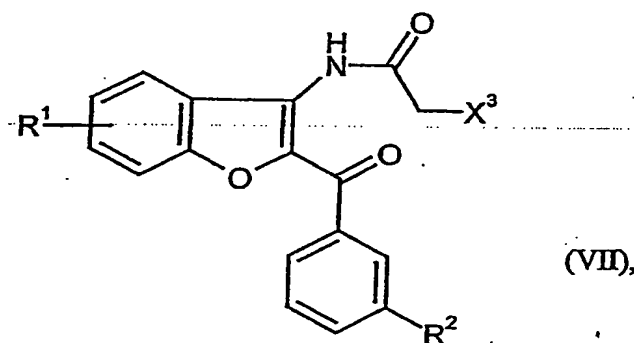
subsequently converted in an inert solvent in the presence of a base with a compound of the formula (VI)



5 in which

X^2 and X^3 are identical or different and are a suitable leaving group such as, for example, chlorine, bromine or iodine,

10 into compounds of the formula (VII)



in which R^1 , R^2 and X^3 have the meanings indicated above,

15 finally reacted with ammonia in an inert solvent for cyclization, and the resulting compounds of the formula (I) are converted where appropriate with the appropriate solvents and/or bases or acids into their solvates, salts and/or solvates of the salts.

5. A compound as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 3 for the treatment and/or
20 prophylaxis of diseases.

6. The use of compounds as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 3 for producing medicaments.

7. A medicament comprising at least one of the compounds as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 3 in combination with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable, pharmaceutically suitable carrier or excipient.
- 5 8. The use of compounds as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 3 for producing a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of arteriosclerosis and restenosis.
9. A medicament as claimed in Claim 7 for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of
10 arteriosclerosis and restenosis.
10. A method for controlling arteriosclerosis and restenosis in humans and animals through administration of an effective amount of at least one compound as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 3.